

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

LABOR - FORCE TRENDS

REPORT CONTAINING BACKGROUND INFORMATION FOR THE COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY ELEMENT OF THE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN OF SAN FRANCISCO • PREPARED BY THE SAN FRANCISCO DEPARTMENT OF CITY PLANNING

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LABOR-FORCE TRENDS

Report containing Background Information for the Commerce and Industry Element of the Comprehensive Plan of San Francisco.

Prepared by the San Francisco Department of City Planning in conjunction with the Office of the Mayor, Economic Analysis Unit.

June, 1975

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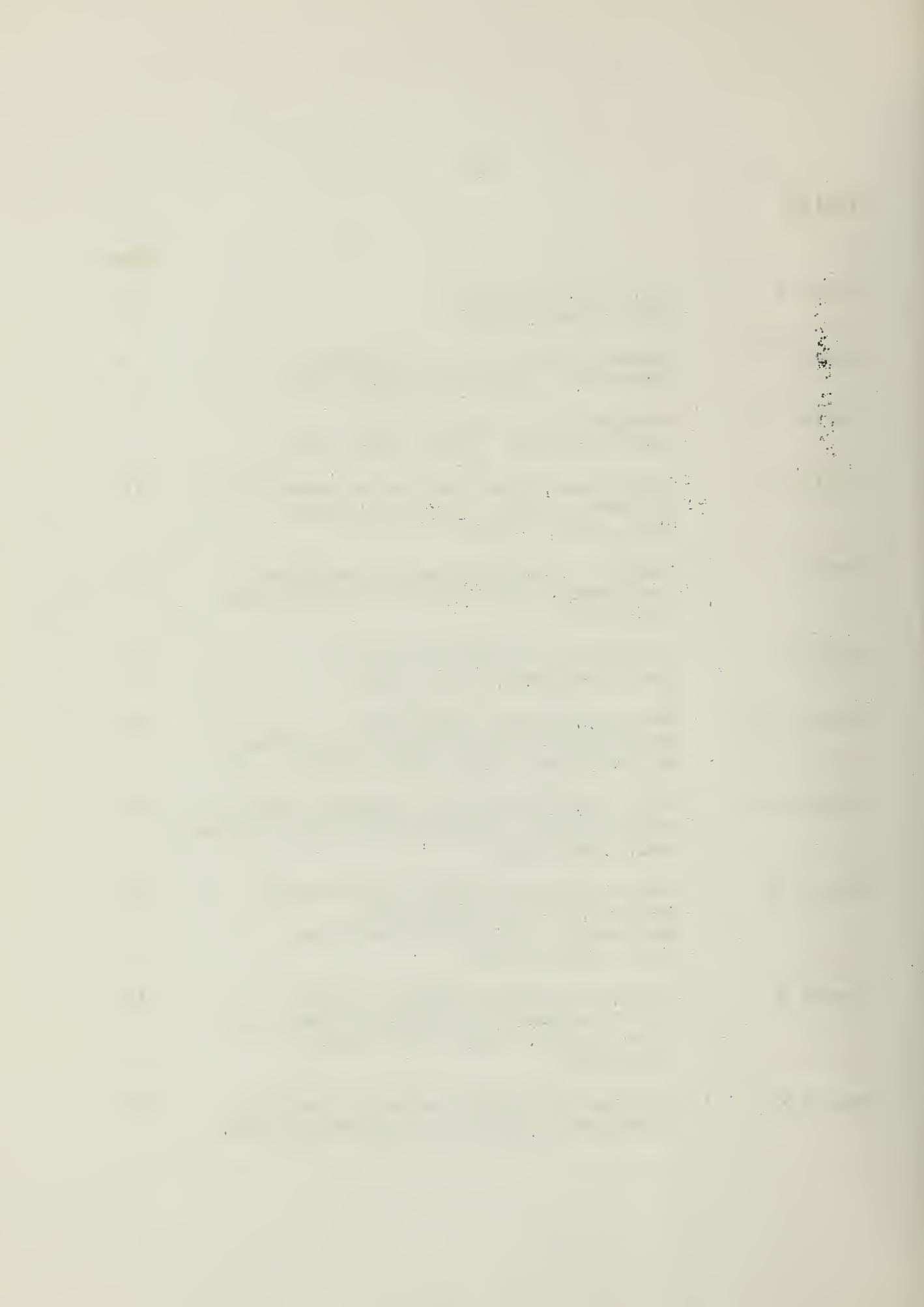


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INTRODUCTION

Recent trends in commercial and industrial activity have altered the mix of jobs available to the labor forces of San Francisco and the Bay Area. In the city, there have been sharp declines in "blue collar" jobs and increases in "white collar" jobs, as manufacturing and other industries have decreased and the finance, administration and service sectors have been growing. The San Francisco resident labor force is attempting to adjust its skills to match the new opportunities. The degree to which job opportunities and labor force skills mesh in San Francisco influences the economic vitality of the city.

Traditional employment theory has tended to point to inadequacies of the individual worker as the prime (if not only) cause of unemployment and underemployment, but recent analysis has given increasing attention to the role of discrimination, labor-market segmentation and structural unemployment.

This report is a survey of recent conditions and trends in San Francisco's labor force. It provides general statistics not only on the labor force residing in San Francisco but also on the characteristics of the labor force in the entire nine-county Bay Area, so as to assess San Francisco's employment problems in a regional perspective. The report provides background information for preparation of the Commerce and Industry Element of the City's Comprehensive Plan.

Data Sources

This paper is concerned with the resident population and labor-force characteristics of San Francisco and the eight other Bay Area counties. It does not consider the labor force according to place of work, but compares the labor force characteristics of the San Francisco population with those of the rest of the Bay Area population according to place of residence.

Most of the data presented are taken from the U.S. Census for 1950, 1960 and 1970, in order to maintain consistency and comparability with respect to time and base population. However, even Census data are not strictly comparable due to changes in reporting format. In addition, most Census figures are based on a limited sample, and extrapolation to cover the entire population cannot be done without a certain degree of error. It is therefore necessary to regard the figures presented as the best estimates available rather than as exact figures. Certain data are from sources other than the Census; in such cases the sources are specifically identified. All other figures are from the Census.

Most of the data were reported according to county. Where San Francisco is compared with the "rest of the Bay Area", the other eight Bay Area counties are Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, Napa, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Solano and Sonoma. Where data for all nine counties including San Francisco are presented, they are so labelled. Some data were not available according to separate counties. In these cases the figures are presented collectively for the five-county Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA) which includes Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, San Francisco and San Mateo counties.

SUMMARY

CURRENT TRENDS

The population of San Francisco is declining while that of the rest of the Bay Area is increasing. This can be explained by the fact that San Francisco is a mature city, developed while the surrounding area was still largely agricultural. As the city became totally built-up, it began to lose population to the other Bay Area counties, which have experienced the suburbanization and development trends common across the Nation during the last few decades.

In addition to a loss of population, San Francisco is experiencing a change in the composition of its residents. It is generally the more affluent families (who tend to be white) who are moving to the suburbs, leaving the poor, the elderly, and the ethnic minorities who may be disadvantaged by inability to speak English, low educational achievement, lack of job skills, and chronic unemployment and underemployment. These demographic changes have serious adverse effects on labor force participation and income, and place an increased strain on an already burdened system of social services.

These ever-lower levels of educational achievements and job skills of the least fortunate San Francisco residents do not, unfortunately, match the trends in types of job skills demanded in the labor market. Jobs are becoming increasingly concentrated in "white collar" work such as the Clerical, Professional and Service sectors in San Francisco. There are sharp declines in positions for Craftsmen, Laborers and Private Household Workers. The rest of the Bay Area is witnessing similar trends in the occupational mix. The sector with the most severe unemployment is Craftsmen, Foreman and Kindred. In San Francisco, 19.30 percent of unemployed men are classified as Craftsmen while the Bay Area figure is an even higher 26.01 percent. The largest employment sector for women is Clerical and Kindred, and consequently the most frequent occupation of unemployed women is Clerical (36.32 percent of unemployed women in San Francisco and 31.50 percent in the Bay Area).

San Francisco residents are losing employment in terms of both type of occupation and type of industry. Some of the losses are offset by concomitant losses in population. The heaviest losses have occurred in the Construction, Wholesale Trade and Retail industries. The individual industries with the fastest rates of employment decline for San Franciscans are Furniture

Manufacturing, Railroads and RR Express, Chemicals Manufacturing and Metal Manufacturing. These losses are balanced somewhat by gains in Education, Finance, Insurance and Real Estate, Hospitals and Professional Services. Today the industries with the most employees are Finance, Insurance and Real Estate, Retail, Public Administration, Hospitals and Health Services.

In the rest of the Bay Area, employment is growing. The largest gains in numbers of employees have occurred in the Education, Retail, Hospitals and Health Services, and Finance, Insurance and Real Estate industries. The industries with the fastest rate of growth are Electrical Machinery Manufacturing, Textile Manufacturing, Trucking and Education. The only declining industries in the rest of the Bay Area are Agriculture, Railroads and RR Express, and Private Household Workers. The industries leading in employment today are Retail, Education, Public Administration, Hospitals and Health Services.

Changing along with the industrial and occupational mix of the labor force is the distribution by class of workers. San Francisco is experiencing declines in the numbers of private wage and salary workers, self-employed workers, and unpaid family workers as a proportion of all classes of workers. The one growing class is government workers.

Although there have been absolute increases in the numbers of self-employed and unemployed family workers in the rest of the Bay Area, the relative proportions of these classes are declining. Growth has occurred in both numbers and proportions of private wage and salary workers and government workers. As in San Francisco, the Public Administration industry has become one of the leading employers in the rest of the Bay Area. The present distribution by class of worker is roughly equal for San Francisco and the rest of the Bay Area.

Despite the continued loss in number of jobs for San Francisco men, the reported rate of unemployment has been declining. This is the result of two other trends operating in conjunction with the decreased availability of jobs. One explanation is that population has been leaving San Francisco faster than jobs. The second and more serious factor is that fewer men who are not employed are being reported as unemployed. This is due to the Census' definition of an unemployed worker as one who does not have work and who is actively seeking a job. Many unemployed San Francisco men are not looking for jobs because they are sick, too old, enrolled in school, or convinced that it is futile for them to seek employment. This trend is not occurring in the rest of the Bay Area where the labor force participation rates are higher than in San Francisco and the unemployment rate is lower.

For women, however, both in San Francisco and in the rest of the Bay Area, unemployment rates are declining and labor force participation rates have been rising since World War II. Women are joining the labor force at an increasing rate, even though their wages are lower and unemployment rates are significantly higher than for men. While San Francisco men are having more difficulty finding jobs than men in the rest of the Bay Area, San Francisco women have higher labor force participation rates and lower unemployment rates than women in the rest of the Bay Area.

The most distressing aspect of unemployment in San Francisco as well as the rest of the Bay Area is the extreme segmentation of the labor force. Unemployment rates vary between 3.1 percent and 43.8 percent depending on the age, sex and ethnicity of the group. Blacks, women and teenagers consistently have the most trouble finding jobs while white, prime-age males have relatively low rates of unemployment. This is true despite the fact that some of the heaviest job losses are occurring in the manufacturing and construction industries which are typically filled by adult white males. The apparent contradiction is partially explained by high turnover rates and labor-market segmentation.

Unemployment problems in San Francisco are, of course, not limited to the unskilled. There are significant numbers of unemployed skilled professionals and craftsmen as well. This is true both in San Francisco and in the rest of the Bay Area, but the unemployment problems of San Franciscans are more acute in every respect. Journey-to-work data show that San Francisco provides far more jobs to other Bay Area residents than the rest of the Bay Area offers to San Francisco residents. In addition, San Francisco residents consistently earn less than other workers, regardless of place of work.

LABOR-FORCE TRENDS

GENERAL POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

Population

During the 20-year period from 1950 to 1970, all counties in the Bay Area except San Francisco had rapid population growth. Santa Clara County experienced the most rapid growth; its population rose from 290,547 in 1950 to 1,064,714 in 1970, an increase of 266.5 percent. San Francisco was the only county to lose population; it dropped from 775,357 in 1950 to 715,673 in 1970, a decline of 7.7 percent. The overall increase for the eight Bay Area counties excluding San Francisco was from 1,905,965 in 1950 to 3,912,521 in 1970, an increase of 105.3 percent.

Over the years, leadership in resident population has shifted among various counties. In 1950, San Francisco was the most populous county in the Bay Area, followed by Alameda and Contra Costa. By 1960, Alameda County had become the most populous, followed by San Francisco and Santa Clara. In 1970, San Francisco had declined in population to third largest, while Alameda County remained first, followed by Santa Clara County. (See Tables I and II)

The distribution of the population in San Francisco has shifted somewhat in terms of age and sex, with increased proportions of persons under 25 years and over 60 years and decreased proportions of persons in the middle age groups. The fastest growing age group is 65 years and over, with an increase of 25,688 persons (34.7 percent) between 1950 and 1970; this group is now 13.9 percent of San Francisco's population. The second fastest growing group was 20-24 year olds, with an increase of 15,219 persons (25.5 percent), followed by 15-19 year olds (plus 9,929 persons or 25.0 percent) and 60-64 year olds (plus 1,747 persons or 4.39 percent). The number of persons in all other age groups declined. The most pronounced declines were in groups from 30 to 54 years, with the steepest drop in the 35-39 age group (minus 27,174 persons or 41.3 percent). (See Tables III, IV and V)

The State of California's Employment Development Department figures (based on U.S. Census and Department of Finance estimates) indicate that in ethnic composition San Francisco's population is becoming increasingly non-white. The number and percentage of whites, excluding Spanish-Americans, dropped from 425,510 (59.5 percent) in 1970 to 361,300 (53.0 percent) in 1973 while the number and percentage of persons in other ethnic groups increased. The greatest gains were for Filipino and Chinese but the largest non-white group remains black, followed by white Spanish-Americans, Chinese, Filipino and Japanese, in that order. (See Table VI)

Table I
 Bay Area Population
 1950, 1960, 1970

County	1950		1960		1970	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Alameda	740,315	27.6	908,209	25.0	1,037,180	23.2
Contra Costa	298,984	11.2	409,030	11.2	558,389	12.1
Marin	85,619	3.2	146,820	4.0	206,038	4.5
Napa	46,603	1.7	65,890	1.8	79,148	1.7
San Francisco	775,357	28.9	740,316	20.3	715,673	15.5
San Mateo	235,659	8.8	444,387	12.2	556,234	12.0
Santa Clara	290,547	10.8	642,315	17.7	1,064,714	23.0
Solano	104,833	3.9	134,597	3.7	169,941	3.7
Sonoma	103,405	3.9	147,375	4.0	204,885	4.4
Nine-County Total Including S.F.	2,681,322	100.0	3,638,939	100.0	4,628,194	100.0
Eight-County Total Excluding S.F.	1,905,965	71.1	2,898,623	79.7	3,912,521	84.5

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census

Table II
Change in Bay Area Population
1950-1960; 1960-1970; 1950-1970

County	1950-1960 Change		1960-1970 Change		1950-1970 Change	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Alameda	167,894	22.7	164,971	18.2	332,865	45.0
Contra Costa	110,046	36.8	149,359	36.5	259,405	86.8
Marin	61,201	71.5	59,218	40.3	120,419	140.6
Napa	19,287	41.4	13,250	20.1	32,537	69.8
San Francisco	-35,041	-4.51	-24,643	-3.32	-59,990	-7.7
San Mateo	208,727	88.6	111,847	25.2	320,575	136.0
Santa Clara	351,768	121.1	422,399	65.8	774,167	266.5
Solano	29,764	28.4	35,344	26.3	65,108	62.1
Sonoma	43,970	42.5	57,510	39.0	101,480	98.1
Nine-County Total Including S.F.	954,617	35.6	989,255	27.2	1,946,892	72.6
Eight-County Total Excluding S.F.	992,658	52.1	1,013,898	35.0	2,006,556	105.3

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census

Table III

Population by Age and Sex - San Francisco, 1950, 1960, 1970

Age Group	1950			1960			1970		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Under 15	138,865	70,307	68,558	156,977	79,353	77,624	132,567	67,413	65,154
15-19	39,643	21,651	17,992	42,279	21,926	20,353	49,572	24,643	24,929
20-24	59,715	30,908	28,807	49,328	24,393	24,935	74,934	35,538	39,396
25-29	69,616	34,313	35,303	48,392	25,049	23,343	62,855	31,588	31,267
30-34	63,577	31,135	32,442	49,512	25,071	24,441	44,844	23,582	21,262
35-39	65,793	32,010	33,783	52,350	25,265	27,085	38,619	20,256	18,363
40-44	63,719	31,663	32,056	49,139	22,802	26,337	41,378	20,558	20,820
45-49	59,544	30,767	28,777	53,460	25,581	27,879	44,540	21,727	22,813
50-54	54,816	28,375	26,441	52,920	25,809	27,111	42,098	19,493	22,605
55-59	46,295	23,868	22,427	50,999	25,261	25,738	43,058	20,021	23,037
60-64	39,724	20,536	19,188	43,357	21,156	22,201	41,471	19,232	22,239
65+	74,050	34,333	39,717	94,603	41,472	50,131	99,738	41,629	58,109
Total	775,357	389,866	385,491	740,316	363,138	377,178	715,674	345,680	369,994

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census

Table IV
 Percentage Distribution of
 Population by Age and Sex
 San Francisco, 1950, 1960, 1970

Age Group	1950			1960			1970		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Under 15	17.9	18.0	17.8	21.2	21.9	20.6	18.5	19.5	17.6
15-19	5.1	5.6	4.7	5.7	6.0	5.4	6.9	7.1	6.7
20-24	7.7	7.9	7.5	6.7	6.7	6.6	10.5	10.3	10.6
25-29	9.0	8.8	9.2	6.5	6.9	6.2	8.8	9.1	8.5
30-34	8.2	8.0	8.4	6.7	6.9	6.5	6.3	6.8	5.7
35-39	8.5	8.2	8.8	7.1	7.0	7.2	5.4	5.9	5.0
40-44	8.2	8.1	8.3	6.6	6.3	7.0	5.8	5.9	5.6
45-49	7.7	7.9	7.5	7.2	7.0	7.4	6.2	6.3	6.2
50-54	7.1	7.3	6.9	7.1	7.1	7.2	5.9	5.6	6.1
55-59	6.0	6.1	5.8	6.9	7.0	6.8	6.0	5.8	6.2
60-64	5.1	5.3	5.0	5.9	5.8	5.9	5.8	5.6	6.1
65+	9.6	8.8	10.3	12.8	11.4	13.3	13.9	12.0	15.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census

Table V
 Change in Population by Age Group
 San Francisco, 1950-1960, 1960-1970; 1950-1970

Age Group	1950-1960 Change		1960-1970 Change		1950-1970 Change	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Under 15	18,112	+13.04	-24,410	-15.55	- 6,298	- 4.53
15-19	2,636	6.64	+ 7,923	17.24	9,929	25.04
20-24	-10,387	-17.39	25,606	51.90	15,219	25.48
25-29	-21,224	-30.48	14,463	29.88	- 6,761	- 9.71
30-34	-14,065	-22.12	- 4,668	- 9.42	-18,733	-29.46
35-39	-13,443	-20.43	-13,731	-26.22	-27,174	-41.30
40-44	-14,580	-22.88	- 7,761	-15.79	-22,341	-35.06
45-49	- 6,084	-10.21	- 8,920	-16.68	-15,004	-25.19
50-54	- 1,896	- 3.45	-10,822	-20.44	-12,718	-23.20
55-59	+ 4,704	10.16	- 7,941	-15.57	- 3,237	- 6.99
60-64	3,633	9.14	- 1,886	- 4.34	1,747	4.39
65+	20,553	27.75	5,135	5.42	25,688	34.69
Total	-35,041	- 4.51	-24,642	- 3.32	-59,683	- 7.69

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census

Table VI
Population by Ethnic Group
San Francisco, 1970, 1973

	1970 ¹		1973 ²	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
White excluding				
Spanish-American	425,510	59.5	361,300	53.0
Black	96,078	13.4	99,000	14.5
White Spanish-American ³	85,676	12.0	90,400	13.3
Chinese	58,696	8.2	64,800	9.5
Filipino	24,694	3.5	38,000	5.6
Japanese	11,705	1.6	11,800	1.7
American Indian	2,900	0.4	3,100	0.5
Korean	1,216	0.2	2,900	0.4
Other non-white	9,199	1.3	9,900	1.5
Total Spanish-American ³	101,901	14.2	113,400	16.6
Puerto Rican	3,667	0.5	3,800	0.6
Total	715,674	100.0	681,200	100.0

¹ U.S. Census 1970

² Total from California Department of Finance. Ethnic group populations are Employment Development Department estimates.

³ Spanish-American refers to all persons of Spanish language and/or Spanish surname regardless of race.

Source: State of California
Employment Development Department
Northern California Employment Data and Research

Education

The entire nine-county Bay Area has experienced steady gains in the number of years of formal education held by residents over 25 years old. San Francisco's trends, however, lag somewhat behind those in the rest of the Bay Area. Table VII shows that in 1950, 46 percent of all San Francisco residents over 25 years of age were high school graduates. By 1970, 62 percent were high school graduates. For the remainder of the Bay Area, 49 percent were high school graduates in 1950 and 67 percent were high school graduates in 1970. Similar increases were registered for college attendance. The percentage of persons over 25 with one to three, or four or more, years of college increased from 18 percent to 32 percent in San Francisco and from 21 percent to 34 percent for the rest of the Bay Area.

The 1970 Census defines a person with vocational training as one who has completed a formal vocational training program, either in high school or through apprenticeship, vocational education, Federal training or the Armed Forces. Of the 749,920 males 16 to 64 years old in the rest of the Bay Area who had less than 15 years of school in 1970, 36.5 percent had some vocational training, while in San Francisco only 33.9 percent had vocational training. For females 16 to 64 years old with less than 15 years of school, the percentage with vocational training was higher for San Francisco (31.5 percent) than for the rest of the Bay Area (29.9 percent). (See Table VIII)

Table VII
Years of School Completed
Residents of San Francisco and Rest of Bay Area
1950, 1960, 1970

	1950		1960		1970	
San Francisco	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Persons 25+	538,380	100.00	491,732	100.00	458,831	100.00
4 Years High School	149,825	27.82	132,826	27.01	134,770	29.37
1-3 Years College	53,400	9.91	63,521	12.91	72,024	15.69
4 or More Years College	44,350	8.23	55,066	11.19	76,655	16.70
Total High School Graduates	247,575	45.98	251,413	51.12	283,449	61.77
Rest of Bay Area						
All Persons 25+	1,153,460	100.00	1,607,484	100.00	2,114,740	100.00
4 Years High School	319,910	27.73	465,587	28.96	705,079	33.34
1-3 Years College	126,580	10.97	215,437	13.40	361,238	17.08
4 or More Years College	114,140	9.89	200,088	12.44	355,623	16.81
Total High School Graduates	560,630	48.60	881,112	54.81	1,421,940	67.23

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census

Table VIII
 Vocational Training, Persons 16-64 Years of Age
 Residents of San Francisco and SMSA, 1970

	San Francisco		SMSA	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Persons 16-64 Years of Age				
Males with less than 15 years of school	175,183	100.0	749,920	100.0
With vocational training	59,387	33.9	273,721	36.5
Females with less than 15 years of school	196,300	100.0	836,898	100.0
With vocational training	61,835	31.5	250,233	29.9

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census

Income

Between 1949 and 1969 actual income for the entire Bay Area, including San Francisco, rose dramatically. However, the impact of inflation during this period severely reduced the purchasing power of the dollar. In order to understand fully the degree of income increases with respect to purchasing power during this time, figures presented in this report have been adjusted to constant 1967 dollars using U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics indices. (See Table IX for indices.) Once adjusted to offset the effects of inflation, the increases are less dramatic but still quite significant.

In 1949 the adjusted median family income in San Francisco was \$5,803, third highest in the Bay Area. San Mateo and Marin County had the highest median family incomes (\$6,608 and \$6,340). Between 1949 and 1959 the rapidly developing Santa Clara, Marin, and Contra Costa counties experienced the greatest increases while San Francisco, a more mature county, showed smaller gains. In the next decade all counties had smaller increases than during the previous period, but the same rapidly growing counties had the largest gains. These increases had the effect of widening the range of median family incomes by county from a low of \$4,567 and a high of \$6,608 in 1949 to a low of \$7,014 and a high of \$12,645 in 1969. In 1949 San Francisco ranked third in median family income with \$5,803 (88 percent of the highest median -- \$6,608 in San Mateo County). By 1969 San Francisco had dropped to seventh place with \$9,531 (75 percent of the highest median -- \$12,645 in Marin County). Table X shows that while San Francisco experienced a substantial increase in median family income during the 20-year period (64 percent), the rate of increase was higher in all other counties except Sonoma (54 percent). Both Santa Clara and Contra Costa counties showed increases of over 100 percent.

The distribution of sources of income is quite different for San Franciscans than for residents of the rest of the Bay Area. Wages and salaries constitute 79.54 percent of family income for residents outside San Francisco, while only 72.59 percent of the city residents' income comes from this source. Non-farm self-employment, Social Security, and public assistance payments make up slightly higher proportions of family income for San Franciscans than for residents of the rest of the Bay Area, but the major source offsetting the lower proportion of wages and salaries in San Francisco is "other income". Other income comprises such "blue chip" sources as investments and rental income, and contributes 13.36 percent of San Franciscans' income compared with 8.72 percent for the rest of the Bay Area. (See Table XI)

Table IX

Median Family Income, Actual & Adjusted to 1967 Dollars

Residents of Bay Area Counties, 1949, 1959, 1969

County	1949		1959		1969	
	Actual	Adjusted*	Actual	Adjusted*	Actual	Adjusted*
Alameda	\$3,840	\$5,680	\$6,766	\$7,858	\$11,133	\$10,103
Contra Costa	3,808	5,633	7,327	8,510	12,423	11,273
Marin	4,286	6,340	8,110	9,419	13,935	12,645
Napa	3,449	5,102	6,524	7,577	10,738	9,744
San Francisco	3,923	5,803	6,717	7,801	10,503	9,531
San Mateo	4,467	6,608	8,103	9,411	13,222	11,998
Santa Clara	3,689	5,457	7,417	8,614	12,456	11,303
Solano	3,648	5,396	6,140	7,131	9,880	8,966
Sonoma	3,087	4,567	5,725	6,649	7,729	7,014

* Adjustment indices: 1949 = 67.6
 1959 = 86.1
 1967 = 100.0
 1969 = 110.2

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics
 and U. S. Bureau of the Census

Table X
 Change in Median Family Income (1967 Dollars)
 Residents of Bay Area Counties
 1949-1959, 1959-1969, 1949-1969

County	<u>1949-1959 Change</u>		<u>1959-1969 Change</u>		<u>1949-1969 Change</u>	
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
Alameda	\$2,178	38.34	\$2,245	28.56	\$4,423	75.47
Contra Costa	2,877	51.07	2,763	32.46	5,640	100.12
Marin	3,079	48.56	3,226	34.24	6,305	99.44
Napa	2,475	48.51	2,167	28.59	4,642	90.98
San Francisco	1,998	34.25	1,730	22.17	3,728	64.24
San Mateo	2,803	42.41	2,587	27.48	5,390	81.56
Santa Clara	3,157	57.85	2,689	31.21	5,846	107.12
Solano	1,735	32.15	1,835	25.73	3,570	66.16
Sonoma	2,082	45.58	365	5.48	2,447	53.58

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census

Table XI

Sources of Family Income - Bay Area Counties, 1969
(Thousands of Dollars)

Counties	Alameda	Contra Costa	Marin	Napa	San Francisco	San Mateo	Santa Clara	Solano	Sonoma	Bay Area Including S.F.	Bay Area Excluding S.F.
Total Number of Families	266,135	146,479	51,912	19,870	165,342	146,882	262,584	42,669	52,936	1,154,809	939,467
Total Income	3,284,077	2,018,181	837,679	228,768	2,078,716	2,223,455	3,582,806	454,556	575,126	15,283,364	13,204,648
Percent	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Wages and Salaries	2,622,393	1,627,250	618,591	176,072	1,509,111	1,729,589	2,959,388	371,119	399,725	12,013,158	10,504,047
Percent	79.85	80.62	73.84	76.96	72.59	77.78	82.59	81.64	69.5	78.6	79.54
Non-Farm Self-Employment	263,901	175,974	106,862	23,750	203,216	215,074	280,114	27,326	62,668	1,388,885	1,155,669
Percent	8.03	8.71	12.75	10.38	9.77	9.67	7.81	6.01	10.89	8.89	8.75
Farm Self-Employment	4,854	3,557	2,791	1,663	2,050	2,267	11,351	4,666	10,011	43,210	41,160
Percent	0.14	0.17	0.33	0.72	0.09	0.10	0.31	1.02	1.74	0.28	0.31
Social Security	75,357	37,213	11,882	5,864	63,708	36,339	55,644	9,311	22,006	317,324	253,616
Percent	2.29	1.84	1.41	2.56	3.06	1.63	1.55	2.04	3.82	2.07	1.92
Public Assistance	34,152	16,734	2,274	1,517	22,902	8,389	24,653	3,975	6,009	120,610	97,708
Percent	1.03	0.82	0.27	0.66	1.10	0.37	0.68	0.87	1.04	0.78	0.73
Other Income	283,420	157,453	95,279	19,902	277,729	231,877	251,651	38,159	74,707	1,430,177	1,152,448
Percent	8.63	7.80	11.37	8.69	13.36	10.42	7.02	8.39	12.98	9.35	8.72

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census

GENERAL LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS

The term "labor force" refers to all persons 16 years old or over (14 years or over in the 1950 and 1960 Census) who are either employed or unemployed and looking for work. The "labor force participation rate" is that percentage of all persons 16 years or over (14 or over in 1950 and 1960) who are in the labor force. The "unemployment rate" is that percentage of the labor force that is unemployed and looking for work, rather than all unemployed persons.

The data on labor force participation and employment status for San Francisco and the Bay Area are not exactly comparable for 1950, 1960 and 1970. There is no way to separate the 14- and 15-year-olds out of the 1950 and 1960 data so the comparisons must be regarded as estimates, at best. In addition, the 1950 Census distinguished between total female labor force and the civilian female labor force while the 1960 and 1970 Census did not; nor did the 1950 Census report the number of persons not in the labor force but enrolled in school. Bearing these inadequacies in mind, one can still get a good picture of the differences between San Francisco and the Bay Area. (See Tables XII through XVII)

Labor Force Participation

During the 20-year period between 1950 and 1970 the overall labor force participation rate for men in the eight-county Bay Area (excluding San Francisco) remained relatively constant -- about 79 percent -- while the civilian labor force increased from 72 percent to 75 percent.

San Francisco, however, experienced a drop in the overall labor force participation rate for men from 78 percent to 73 percent, and a drop in the civilian labor force participation rate as well. This means that while roughly the same percentage of men in the Bay Area excluding San Francisco were working or actively seeking work in 1950 as in 1970 and fewer men were serving in the Armed Forces, a different trend was occurring in San Francisco: a lower percentage of men were working or seeking work in 1970 than in 1950. (See Tables XII and XIII)

Unemployment

The overall unemployment rate for men in the Bay Area in 1950 was 7.05 percent of the civilian labor force; in 1960 it dropped to 5.00 percent; and in 1970 it rose slightly to 5.16 percent. The trend in San Francisco unemployment was similar,

sloping from 8.81 percent in 1950 to 6.67 percent in 1960, but up to 7.30 percent in 1970. Not only does San Francisco have a declining labor force participation rate for men, but also it has a higher rate of unemployment among men in the labor force than does the rest of the Bay Area. (See Tables XII and XIII)

Labor Force Participation and Unemployment in San Francisco

The overall unemployment rate measured by the U.S. Census in 1970 for San Francisco men over 16 years old was 7.30 percent. This figure comprises all unemployed men actively seeking jobs. It does not include men who are not seeking work because they are over 65 years old, inmates of institutions, full time students, or persons otherwise unable to work or uninterested in looking for work. For one reason or another, 26.86 percent of San Francisco men 16 years old and over (73,486) were neither employed nor looking for work in 1970, and 7.30 percent (13,838) were unemployed and seeking jobs.

In 1950, unemployment was 8.81 percent. A straight comparison of this figure with the 7.30 percent figure can be misleading since the size and composition of the population and labor force have also changed. Between 1950 and 1970 the male population decreased by 49,291 (15.26 percent), the labor force decreased by 52,981 (20.93 percent), and the number of employed male civilians decreased by 36,510 (17.20 percent). The number of men who were unemployed (either voluntarily or involuntarily) decreased by 2,989 (3.30 percent). While the rate of unemployment was dropping, non-participation in the labor force was on the rise. Labor force participation rates fell from 78.38 percent to 73.13 percent. This drop is only partially explained by the larger percentage of persons over 65 in 1970 (than in 1950) who did not participate in the labor force. In 1950, 22.71 percent of the unemployed were seeking work, and in 1970 only 15.84 percent were looking for jobs. (See Table XII)

Labor Force Participation and Unemployment in the Rest of the Bay Area

Despite the fact that the rest of the Bay Area is experiencing population growth (rather than decline as in San Francisco), trends in unemployment and labor force participation have been similar to those in the city. For the rest of the Bay Area, however, the unemployment rate in 1970 (men actively seeking jobs) was 5.16 percent; 21.12 percent were not participants in the labor force. These figures are significantly lower than the corresponding figures of 7.30 percent and 26.86 percent for San Francisco.

Trends between 1950 and 1970 for the rest of the Bay Area included an increase in population (81.97 percent), an increase in the labor force (82.88 percent), and an increase in the number of employed men (22.47 percent). The actual number of men who were unemployed increased by 70.97 percent over the 1950 figure but comprised a slightly smaller proportion of the total population. Thus, even while the labor force participation rate was relatively stable for the rest of the Bay Area, a smaller proportion of the unemployed men were seeking jobs (15.56 percent as compared with 19.20 percent in 1950). (See Table XIII)

Women

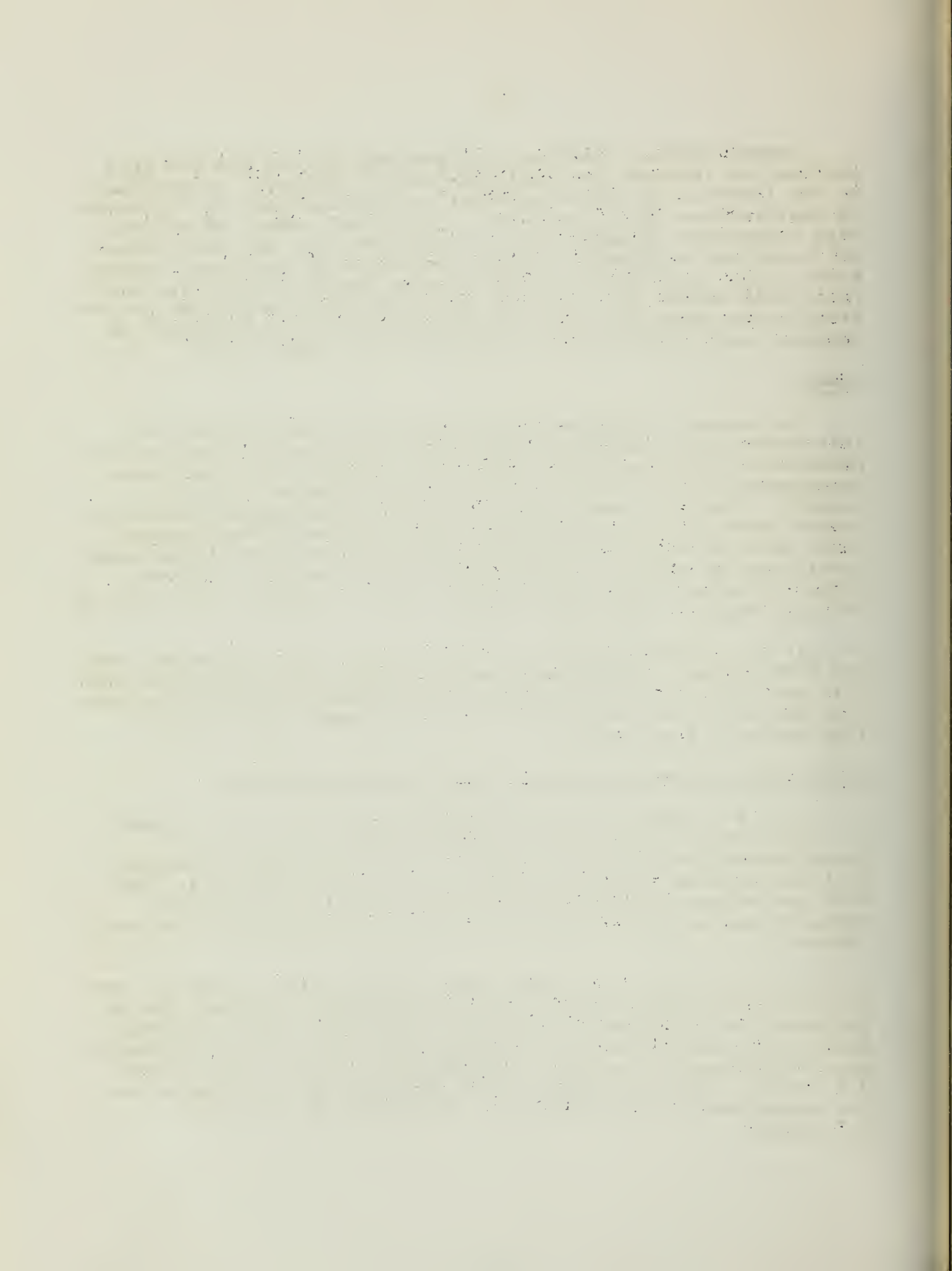
For women, the differences between San Francisco and Bay Area trends are exactly the opposite. All nine counties are experiencing increased labor force participation rates and lower unemployment rates for women -- a trend witnessed across the country. However, women in San Francisco have consistently had higher labor force participation rates and lower unemployment rates than in the rest of the Bay Area. In 1970 the labor force participation rate for San Francisco women was 50.40 percent while the labor force participation rate for women in the rest of the Bay Area was only 42.66 percent.

It is interesting to note that for the rest of the Bay Area, the 6.75 percent unemployment rate for women was higher than the 5.16 percent rate for men, while in San Francisco the 5.26 percent rate for women was lower than the 7.30 percent rate for men. (See Tables XII and XIII)

Labor Force Characteristics by Age, Sex and Ethnicity

Data for labor force participation rates and unemployment on age/sex/ethnic basis are presented for the San Francisco-Oakland SMSA as a whole. It is reasonable to expect that proportions for San Francisco are roughly comparable, and that the slight variations between figures in Table XIV and Table XV are largely due to the different groupings for the age groups.

Table XV shows that labor force participation rates for men 16 to 65 years (all ethnic groups) range from 94 percent (35 to 39 years) to 26 percent (16 years). For women 16 to 65 years, labor force participation rates range from 64 percent (23 years) to 13.9 percent (16 years). Unemployment for men ranges from 3.3 percent (45 to 49 years) to 18 percent (18 to 19 years) and for women from 4.2 percent (55 to 59 years) to 19 percent (16 years).



When labor force participation rates and unemployment figures are separated out for blacks and persons with Spanish surname or language, the differences among ethnic groups are significant. Black men have the lowest labor force participation rates in all age groups, falling below the figure for all ethnic groups by as much as 10 percent in many cases. For men 21 to 30 years old, those with Spanish surname or language have higher labor force participation rates than blacks. Unemployment rates for blacks are almost double the unemployment rates for all ethnic groups. The average unemployment rate for black men 16 to 19 years is a staggering 33.6 percent. The unemployment figures for men with Spanish surname or language are much closer to the overall average.

Among women, however, the trends are quite different. Between 23 and 54 years the highest labor force participation rates occur for black women and the lowest rates occur consistently in the Spanish surname or language sector. Despite their higher labor force participation rates, black women also have the highest unemployment with an average of 29.0 percent for 16 to 19 years. (See Table XV)

Class of Worker

San Francisco and the rest of the Bay Area are both experiencing changes in the distribution of workers by source of income. Both show declines in the percentages of self-employed and unpaid family workers. San Francisco has experienced a decline in the proportion of private wage and salary workers (from 76.2 percent in 1950 to 73.6 percent in 1970) while the rest of the Bay Area has shown growth in this category (from 70.3 percent in 1950 to 73.4 percent in 1970).

Similar equalizing forces have occurred in all classes of workers and in 1970 the distribution for San Francisco and the rest of the Bay Area was roughly the same, with wage and salary workers comprising nearly 74 percent of the labor force; government workers, 19 percent; and self-employed workers, 7 percent. The only growing class of workers has been the government sector, which increased by 38 percent in San Francisco between 1950 and 1970. The increase in the rest of the Bay Area was a much more dramatic 171 percent. This reflects the large increases in population -- and concomitant increases in municipal government services -- for the rest of the Bay Area compared with San Francisco's population decreases.

Table XII
Employment Status
Residents of San Francisco
1950, 1960, 1970

	1950		1960		1970	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<u>MALE, 16+*</u>	322,835	100.00	287,720	100.00	273,544	100.00
Labor Force	253,039	78.38	226,280	78.64	200,058	73.13
Civilian Labor Force	232,746	72.09	211,765	73.60	189,557	69.29
Employed	212,229	65.73	197,636	68.69	175,719	64.23
Unemployed	20,517	6.35	14,129	4.91	13,838	5.05
Percent of Civilian Labor Force	8.81		6.67		7.30	
Not in Labor Force	69,796	21.61	61,440	21.35	73,486	26.86
Inmate	2,481	.76	2,483	.86	2,692	.98
Enrolled in School			16,414	5.70	16,658	6.08
Other: Under 65	53,881	16.68	15,272	5.30	23,547	8.60
65+	13,434	4.16	27,271	9.47	30,589	11.18
<u>FEMALE, 16+*</u>	320,133	100.0	303,452	100.00	299,817	100.00
Labor Force	126,858	39.62	141,722	46.70	151,111	50.40
Civilian Labor Force	126,314	39.45	141,722	46.70	150,518	50.20
Employed	118,387	36.98	133,520		142,592	47.55
Unemployed	7,927	2.47	7,573	2.49	7,926	2.64
Percent of Civilian Labor Force	6.27		5.34		5.26	
Not in Labor Force	193,275	60.37	161,730	53.29	148,706	49.59
Inmate	1,715	.53	2,146	.70	2,597	.86
Enrolled in School			17,530	5.77	16,213	5.40
Other: Under 65	184,006	57.47	100,257	33.03	80,998	27.01
65+	7,554	2.35	41,797	13.77	48,998	16.34

* Figures for 1950 and 1960 include 14 and 15 years old.

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census

Table XIII
Employment Status
Residents of Rest of Bay Area
1950, 1960, 1970

	1950		1960		1970	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<u>MALE, 16+*</u>	728,046	100.00	994,094	100.00	1,324,877	100.00
Labor Force	571,413	78.48	789,531	79.42	1,045,009	78.87
Civilian Labor Force	527,614	72.46	744,616	74.90	998,636	75.37
Employed	773,258		707,346	71.15	947,057	
Unemployed	37,228	5.11	37,270	3.74	51,579	3.89
Percent of Civilian Labor Force	7.05		5.00		5.16	
Not in Labor Force	156,633	22.12	204,563	20.57	279,868	21.12
Inmate	19,271	2.64	23,818	2.39	23,983	1.81
Enrolled in School			81,273	8.17	98,267	7.41
Other: Under 65	109,968	15.10	34,705	3.49	66,473	5.01
65+	27,394	3.76	64,767	6.51	91,145	6.87
<u>FEMALE, 16+*</u>	716,268	100.00	1,030,880	100.00	1,405,536	100.00
Labor Force	214,917	30.00	359,833	34.90	599,662	42.66
Civilian Labor Force	213,966	29.87	359,833	34.90	598,387	42.57
Employed	195,121	27.24	344,676	33.43	557,629	39.67
Unemployed	18,845	2.63	23,479	2.27	40,398	2.87
Percent of Civilian Labor Force	8.80		6.52		6.75	
Not in Labor Force	501,351	69.99	671,047	65.09	805,874	57.33
Inmate	9,926	1.38	12,364	1.19	18,453	1.31
Enrolled in School			87,751	8.51	104,567	7.43
Other: Under 65	480,887	67.13	461,955	44.81	531,757	37.83
65+	10,538	1.47	109,017	10.57	151,097	10.75

* Figures for 1950 and 1960 include 14 and 15 years old.

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census

Table XIV
Labor Force Participation
Residents of San Francisco and Rest of Bay Area, 1970

	San Francisco (Percent)	Rest of Bay Area (Percent)
<u>MALES</u>		
14-15 Years Old	15.1	16.7
16-17	29.0	34.5
18-19	59.0	64.1
20-21	73.1	77.0
22-24	78.8	83.6
25-34	88.6	91.7
35-44	91.7	93.4
45-64	84.5	87.1
65+	23.7	21.2
<u>FEMALES</u>		
14-15	5.2	7.3
16-17	19.4	21.5
18-19	52.5	49.8
20-21	65.4	57.9
22-24	72.3	56.5
25-34	66.8	44.8
35-44	61.8	48.6
45-64	55.5	45.6
65+	11.7	8.7

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census

Table XV

Labor Force Participation and Unemployment

Residents of San Francisco - Oakland SMSA, 1970

	Percent of Age Group in Labor Force			Unemployment in Age Group (Percent of Civilian Labor Force)		
	Total	Black	Spanish Language or Surname	Total	Black	Spanish Language or Surname
Male, 16 years old and over	77.7	71.0	79.6	5.6	11.1	6.3
16 to 19 years	46.0	36.3	44.3	16.7	33.6	18.3
16 years	26.0	19.2	25.8	15.4	29.3	23.9
17 years	38.7	23.2	37.7	14.2	32.7	15.3
18 years	56.0	47.9	53.0	18.0	35.2	18.5
19 years	66.0	59.2	65.4	18.0	34.6	17.7
20 to 24 years	78.8	75.9	82.2	11.9	21.6	10.7
20 years	72.3	68.8	75.9	16.0	27.7	13.6
21 years	75.7	74.4	76.1	14.9	25.6	11.9
22 years	79.0	77.9	83.1	11.8	17.5	12.2
23 years	83.5	80.6	88.0	9.9	18.4	9.2
24 years	83.7	79.8	88.3	8.6	19.6	7.5
25 to 29 years	90.1	84.2	91.4	5.3	10.4	5.5
30 to 34 years	93.5	87.9	93.0	3.6	7.4	5.3
35 to 39 years	94.0	85.5	92.7	3.6	7.5	4.1
40 to 44 years	94.1	85.4	94.6	3.4	8.5	3.4
45 to 49 years	94.0	85.2	93.3	3.3	5.1	4.3
50 to 54 years	92.6	85.2	91.6	3.4	6.2	3.1
55 to 59 years	88.7	78.7	90.5	4.0	7.0	6.0
60 to 64 years	75.2	65.8	78.4	4.6	8.5	6.2
65 to 69 years	37.5	28.9	34.3	7.8	8.3	9.1
70 to 74 years	20.7	15.3	17.5	6.8	13.5	9.7
75 to 79 years	13.6	12.3	14.4	5.8	19.8	7.7
80 to 84 years	8.8	8.8	7.7	7.9	...	-
85 years and over	13.6	21.1	19.0	5.6	12.0	...
Male, 14 and 15 years old	15.8	9.2	13.4	11.9	34.2	15.9
14 years	14.3	6.4	10.7	8.5	34.3	11.4
15 years	17.4	12.1	16.0	14.7	34.1	18.6

Table XV Continued

	Total	Black	Spanish Language or Surname	Total	Black	Spanish Language or Surname
Female, 16 years old and over	45.1	51.1	44.1	6.9	10.4	7.6
16 to 19 years	34.3	28.3	32.5	14.2	29.0	14.2
16 years	13.9	10.9	10.4	19.9	43.8	22.2
17 years	25.4	19.8	26.3	14.1	37.8	12.6
18 years	43.8	31.3	39.7	15.7	29.3	18.1
19 years	55.1	51.0	53.2	11.7	21.9	10.7
20 to 24 years	62.6	60.9	57.5	7.7	15.4	8.1
20 years	60.4	56.5	59.0	10.1	20.9	9.0
21 years	62.6	60.1	59.1	8.3	12.8	10.0
22 years	62.8	61.6	56.4	7.5	19.1	8.4
23 years	64.3	65.5	56.5	7.0	14.7	6.6
24 years	62.4	60.8	56.2	5.7	8.5	6.5
25 to 29 years	54.5	62.7	49.7	5.3	9.7	7.3
30 to 34 years	50.1	60.5	49.3	5.5	9.3	6.7
35 to 39 years	51.4	61.3	49.3	5.1	7.4	6.4
40 to 44 years	54.3	60.8	53.8	4.9	7.4	7.6
45 to 49 years	55.1	59.3	52.1	4.4	8.0	6.0
50 to 54 years	53.2	55.4	47.9	4.3	6.3	5.4
55 to 59 years	49.3	48.4	41.6	4.2	6.4	5.9
60 to 64 years	38.9	41.6	29.8	4.9	5.0	8.2
65 to 69 years	17.4	17.0	10.7	6.9	3.5	8.4
70 to 74 years	9.0	10.2	5.2	6.9	4.9	9.0
75 to 79 years	5.9	8.9	5.5	11.7	5.8	-
80 to 84 years	4.1	9.0	5.2	11.3
85 years and over	5.7	14.1	6.1	10.6	-	-
Female, 14 and 15 years old	6.1	4.5	5.6	13.1	31.1	16.5
14 years	4.9	3.9	5.4	13.8	36.1	13.6
15 years	7.3	5.1	5.8	16.0	27.1	19.4

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census

Table XVI

Class of Worker by Source of Income

San Francisco and Rest of Bay Area, 1950, 1960, 1970

Percent of Employed Residents in Each Class

(Nonagricultural Industries)

	San Francisco			Rest of Bay Area		
	1950	1960	1970	1950	1960	1970
Total Employed	330,616	331,156	318,311	685,507	1,042,804	1,505,046
Private Wage and Salary	76.2% 251,929	75.9% 251,347	73.6% 234,377	70.3% 484,911	72.9% 760,204	73.4% 1,104,704
Government Workers	13.3 43,972	14.8 49,811	19.1 60,797	15.3 104,883	17.6 183,534	18.9 284,454
Local Govern- ment workers	NA*	NA	8.2 26,102	NA	NA	9.2 138,464
Self-employed Workers	10.3 34,053	8.8 29,142	7.1 22,600	13.6 93,229	8.8 91,767	7.2 108,363
Unpaid Family Workers	0.2 661	0.5 1,656	0.3 955	0.7 4,799	0.6 6,257	0.4 6,020

* NA = Not available

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census

EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION

San Francisco

For San Franciscans in 1950 the largest occupation sector was Clerical and Kindred (22.0 percent, or 72,841 jobs), followed by Craftsmen, Foremen and Kindred (12.4 percent, 40,863 jobs), and Service Workers (12.2 percent, 40,269 jobs).

Between 1950 and 1970 the occupations with the largest increases in jobs were Professional, Technical and Kindred (19,963 additional jobs, a 55.6 percent increase), and Clerical and Kindred (19,332 additional jobs, up 26.5 percent). Service Workers except Private Household registered an increase of 5,111 jobs (12.7 percent).

The number of jobs in all other occupations declined, with the most dramatic declines among Craftsmen, Foremen and Kindred (minus 13,692 jobs or 34.2 percent), Managers and Administrative except Farm (minus 8,621 jobs or 25.4 percent), Sales Workers (minus 7,650 jobs or 25.2 percent), and Laborers except Farm and Mine (minus 6,151 jobs or 33.6 percent). The number of Private Household Workers dropped by 1,745 jobs (25.5 percent). The number of Operatives and Kindred Workers remained stable with a loss of only 184 jobs (0.6 percent).

In 1970, Clerical and Kindred remains the leading occupation with 92,173 jobs, equal to 28.9 percent of all jobs held by San Franciscans. The second and third most prevalent occupations are Professional, Technical, and Kindred with 55,878 jobs (17.6 percent) and Service Workers with 45,380 jobs (14.3 percent). (See Tables XVII and XVIII)

The Rest of the Bay Area

In 1950, the largest occupation sector for residents in the rest of the Bay Area was Craftsmen, Foremen and Kindred (16.1 percent, or 110,517 jobs), followed by Operatives and Kindred (15.2 percent, or 104,424 jobs), and Clerical and Kindred (13.9 percent, or 95,502 jobs).

Between 1950 and 1970 employment in all occupational sectors except Farm Laborers and Managers increased dramatically, led by Professional, Technical and Kindred (207,319 additional jobs, a 260.1 percent increase), Clerical and Kindred (203,820 additional jobs, up 213.4 percent), and Craftsmen, Foremen and Kindred (192,297 additional jobs, up 83.5 percent). Three

other sectors also more than doubled their size: Managers and Administrative except Farm (256.6 percent increase), Service Workers except Private Household (194.5 percent increase), and Sales Workers (114.4 percent increase). Table XIX shows the increases registered in the remaining sectors.

In 1970 the largest occupation sectors were Clerical and Kindred (19.9 percent, or 299,322 jobs), Professional and Technical (19.1 percent, or 287,015 jobs), and Craftsmen, Foremen and Operatives (13.5 percent, or 202,814 jobs).

Changing Occupational Mix

The distribution of jobs for San Franciscans is becoming more concentrated, with nearly half of all jobs being either Clerical and Kindred (28.9 percent) or Professional, Technical and Kindred (17.6 percent). Only two other sectors have more than 10 percent of the jobs; Service Workers (14.3 percent) and Operatives and Kindred (10.2 percent). For residents of the rest of the Bay Area the distribution of occupations is much closer among the five major categories, with each having above 10 percent of the total. (See Table XVII)

The changing occupational mix for San Franciscans means an increasing demand for employees with specific job skills rather than physical strength. In some cases these skills require formal education and training; in others they are skills learned on the job. It is difficult to assess the ability of the labor supply to adjust to job market opportunities, because the data available on occupations of unemployed are not reported in a format that allows direct comparisons with the occupations of employed workers. Further, the data are not comparable over time because in 1950 and 1960 any occupations which were not reported were listed as such, but in 1970 the Census allocated those responses to various sectors and included them in the specific categories.

However, even a cursory comparison of the figures in Tables XVII and XXI indicates that the size of the employed occupational sectors corresponds roughly to the size of the unemployed sectors with one very important exception. Only 8.4 percent of employed San Francisco men were Craftsmen, Foremen and Kindred in 1970, but fully 19.30 percent of unemployed San Francisco men were in this occupation group. Despite the growth of the Craftsmen, Foremen and Kindred sector among residents of the rest of the Bay Area (83.5 percent), the percentage of unemployed Craftsmen in the Bay Area is even higher than among San Franciscans (26.01 percent).

Table XVII

Percent of Employed Residents, by Occupation Group
 San Francisco and Rest of Bay Area, 1950, 1960, 1970

	San Francisco			Rest of Bay Area		
	1950	1960	1970	1950	1960	1970
Total Employed	330,616	331,156	318,311	685,507	1,042,804	1,505,046
<u>Occupation Group:</u>						
Professional, Technical and Kindred	10.9%	12.2%	17.6%	11.6%	15.6%	19.1%
Managers and Administrative except Farm	10.3	8.6	7.9	5.9	9.4	9.6
Sales Workers	9.2	7.6	7.1	8.4	7.7	8.2
Clerical and Kindred	22.0	23.9	28.9	13.9	13.9	19.9
Craftsmen, Foremen and Kindred	12.4	9.9	8.4	16.1	14.8	13.5
Operatives and Kindred	9.9	11.5	10.2	15.2	10.0	12.3
Laborers except Farm and Mine	5.3	4.3	3.6	6.1	4.4	3.9
Farm Laborers and Managers	0.2	0.2	0.2	3.7	2.1	0.9
Service Workers except Private Household	12.2	11.9	14.3	8.0	7.0	10.8
Private House- hold Workers	2.1	2.1	1.6	2.1	1.8	1.2

*Percentages will not add to 100 because of the large number of non-responses in 1950 and 1960. In 1970, non-responses were allocated by the Bureau among the employment categories

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census

Table XVIII

Change in Number of Employed Persons by Occupation Group

Residents of San Francisco, 1950-1960, 1960-1970, 1950-1970

Occupation Group	1950	1960	Percent Change 1950-1960	1970	Percent Change 1960-1970	Percent Change 1950-1970	Numerical Change 1950-1970
Total Employed	330,616	331,156	0.16	318,311	- 3.9	- 3.7	-12,305
Professional, Technical and Kindred	35,915	40,446	12.6	55,878	38.2	55.6	+19,963
Managers and Administrative except Farm	33,908	28,510	-15.9	25,287	-11.3	-25.4	- 8,621
Sales Workers	30,355	25,219	-16.9	22,705	- 9.9	-25.2	- 7,650
Clerical and Kindred	72,841	79,268	8.8	92,173	16.3	26.5	+19,322
Craftsmen, Foremen and Kindred	40,863	32,838	-19.6	26,901	-18.1	-34.2	-13,962
Operatives and Kindred	32,783	38,161	16.4	32,599	-14.8	- 0.6	- 184
Laborers except Farm and Mine	17,628	14,148	-18.1	11,477	-18.9	-33.6	- 6,151
Farm Laborers and Managers	763	763	- 3.5	809	9.9	6.0	+ 46
Service Workers except Private Household	40,269	39,286	- 2.4	45,380	15.5	12.7	+ 5,111
Private Household Workers	6,847	6,946	1.4	5,102	-26.5	-25.5	- 1,745
Population	<u>1950</u>		<u>1960</u>		<u>1970</u>		
	775,357		740,316		715,674		
Employed as Percentage of Population	42.6%		44.7%		44.5%		

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census

Table XIX

Change in Number of Employed Persons by Occupation Group
Residents of the Rest of the Bay Area, 1950-1960, 1960-1970, 1950-1970

Occupation Group	1950	1960	Percent Change 1950-1960	1970	Percent Change 1960-1970	Percent Change 1950-1970	Numerical Change 1950-1970
Total Employed	685,507	1,042,804	52.1	1,505,046	44.3	119.6	819,539
Professional, Technical and Kindred	79,696	162,512	103.9	287,015	76.6	260.1	207,319
Managers and Adminis- trative except Farm	40,666	98,400	141.9	145,020	47.4	256.6	104,354
Sales Workers	57,611	80,602	39.9	123,530	53.3	114.4	65,919
Clerical and Kindred	95,502	145,820	52.7	299,322	105.3	213.4	203,820
Craftsmen, Foremen and Kindred	110,517	154,063	39.4	202,814	31.6	83.5	192,297
Operatives and Kindred	104,424	104,593	1.6	185,075	76.9	77.2	80,651
Laborers except Farm and Mine	41,864	45,987	9.8	58,669	27.6	40.1	16,805
Farm Laborers and Managers	25,221	21,984	-12.8	15,050	-31.5	-40.3	-10,171
Service Workers except Private Household	55,180	73,462	33.5	162,517	120.7	194.5	107,337
Private Household Workers	14,379	19,270	34.0	17,869	-7.3	24.3	3,490
Population			<u>1950</u>	<u>1960</u>			<u>1970</u>
			1,905,965	2,898,623			3,914,609
Employed as Percentage of Population			32.2%	35.9%			38.4%

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census

Table XX
 Last Occupation of Experienced Unemployed
 Residents of San Francisco and Rest of Bay Area
 1950, 1960, 1970

	San Francisco			Rest of Bay Area		
	1950	1960	1970	1950	1960	1970
MALES, 16+	20,350	13,770	12,953	36,501	36,243	49,073
Professional, Technical and Managerial	1,708	1,273	1,938	2,536	2,602	6,612
Sales Workers	1,048	754	738	1,668	1,523	2,567
Clerical and Kindred	1,281	1,245	1,718	1,478	1,767	3,304
Craftsmen, Foremen and Kindred	3,426	2,364	2,501	8,878	8,971	12,766
Operatives including Transport	3,586	2,228	2,122	7,045	7,553	10,714
Laborers except Farm	2,495	1,633	1,273	6,730	6,521	6,402
Farm Workers	170	106	117	2,064	1,165	863
Service including Private Household	3,276	2,394	2,353	2,917	2,766	5,535
Not Reported	3,350	1,773	--	3,185	3,375	--
FEMALES, 16+	7,791	7,104	7,099	18,279	22,305	36,650
Professional, Technical and Managerial	539	558	978	938	1,330	3,859
Sales Workers	563	533	554	1,534	1,783	3,079
Clerical and Kindred	1,826	1,797	2,579	3,657	4,685	11,546
Operatives including Transport, Craftsmen and Foremen	1,194	1,461	921	5,006	7,825	8,007
Other Blue Collar	92	49	216	429	236	1,087
Farm Workers	17	25	33	276	198	283
Service Workers except Private Household	1,358	1,224	1,168	2,974	2,876	5,984
Private Household Workers	555	565	228	1,633	1,396	1,076
Not Reported	1,647	892	--	1,832	1,976	--

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census

Table XXI

Percentage Distribution of

Last Occupation of Experienced Unemployed

Residents of San Francisco and Rest of Bay Area, 1950, 1960, 1970

	San Francisco			Rest of Bay Area		
	1950	1960	1970	1950	1960	1970
MALES, 16+	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Professional, Technical and Managerial	8.39	9.24	14.96	6.94	7.17	13.47
Sales Workers	5.14	5.47	5.69	4.56	4.20	5.23
Clerical and Kindred	6.29	9.04	13.26	4.04	4.87	6.73
Craftsmen, Foremen and Kindred	16.83	17.16	19.30	24.32	24.75	26.01
Operatives including Transport	17.62	16.18	16.38	19.30	20.83	21.83
Laborers except Farm	12.26	11.85	9.82	18.43	17.99	13.04
Farm Workers	0.83	0.76	0.90	5.65	3.21	1.75
Service including Private Household	16.09	17.38	18.16	7.99	7.63	11.27
Not Reported	16.46	12.87	--	8.72	9.31	--
FEMALES, 16+	100.0	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Professional, Technical and Managerial	6.91	7.85	13.77	5.13	5.96	10.52
Sales Workers	7.22	7.50	7.88	8.39	7.99	8.40
Clerical and Kindred	23.43	25.29	36.32	20.00	21.00	31.50
Operatives including Transport, Craftsmen and Foremen	15.32	20.56	12.97	27.38	35.09	21.84
Other Blue Collar	1.18	0.68	3.04	2.34	1.05	2.96
Farm Workers	0.21	0.35	0.46	1.50	0.88	0.77
Service Workers except Private Household	17.43	17.22	16.45	16.27	12.89	16.32
Private Household Workers	7.12	7.95	3.21	8.93	6.25	2.93
Not Reported	21.13	12.55	--	10.02	8.85	--

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

Employees can be classified not only by their occupations (Professional, Clerical, Craftsmen, etc.) but also by the industries which employ them. In this section the term "industry" is used to refer to all types of firms employing San Francisco residents, rather than being confined to industries in the narrow sense such as production and distribution. The categories reported are those used by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Between 1960 and 1970 the Census added six new categories of industry which were formerly subsumed under the following other headings: General Merchandise, Retailing, Motor Vehicle Retail, Banking and Credit, Health Services excluding Hospitals, Other Education, and Welfare, Religious and Non-Profit. In addition, Industries Not Reported, formerly listed as a separate category, were allocated by the Census and included in the various industry categories. The same procedure was followed for those manufacturing industries that were not reported by specific type of manufacturing item. These changes in reporting format reduce the accuracy of comparisons over time. However, overall trends are still clear, and within time periods the data are consistent across the nine Bay Area counties. (See Tables XXII, XXIII, XXIV and XXV)

San Francisco

In 1950 the five largest industrial employment sectors for San Franciscans were Retail (34,684 jobs, or 10.49 percent of all jobs held by San Francisco residents); Banking and Credit, and Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (26,994 jobs, or 8.16 percent); Public Administration (25,070 jobs, or 7.58 percent); Wholesale Trade (21,516 jobs, or 6.50 percent); and Contract Construction (18,687 jobs, or 5.65 percent).

Between 1950 and 1970 San Francisco resident employment dropped by 3.72 percent, a net loss of 12,305 jobs. While the loss is significant, it is much less than the drop in population (minus 59,990 persons, or 7.73 percent). Most industries employed fewer San Franciscans, but there were eleven categories which experienced increased employment for San Franciscans. The five industries which gained the most were: Education (30,670 additional jobs), Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (10,146), Hospitals (8,252), Legal, Engineering and Professional Services (5,514), and Business and Repair Services (4,409).

Due to the differing sizes of the various industries in 1950 the fastest-growing industries, the ones with the largest percentage gain between 1950 and 1970, were not necessarily those with the largest absolute gain in jobs. Education led in both absolute and percentage increases with 386.07 percent more employees (30,670 jobs) in 1970 than in 1950; followed by the small Mining category (170.25 percent, or 345 jobs); Legal, Engineering and Professional Services (61.49 percent, or 5,514 jobs); Utilities and Sanitary (59.15 percent, or 2,345 jobs); and Hospitals (53.44 percent, or 8,252 jobs).

San Francisco residents suffered sizable losses in other industries between 1950 and 1970. The largest declines occurred in Construction (minus 6,498 jobs); Wholesale Trade (minus 6,039); Retail (minus 5,659); Food Manufacturing (minus 5,377); and Railroads and Railroad Express (minus 3,930). The fastest declines occurred in Furniture, Lumber and Wood Manufacturing (minus 60.53 percent); Railroads and Railroad Express (minus 60.04 percent); Chemicals Manufacturing (minus 49.14 percent); Metal Manufacturing (minus 48.72 percent); and Machinery Manufacturing except Electrical (minus 39.42 percent).

These changes in the distribution of jobs for San Francisco residents have resulted in a new hierarchy of employment by industry in 1970. The leading employment industry is Finance, Insurance and Real Estate, Banking and Credit (37,240 jobs, or 11.66 percent of total jobs); followed by Retail (29,025 jobs, or 9.11 percent); Public Administration (25,312 jobs, or 7.95 percent); Hospitals and Health Services (23,693 jobs, or 7.43 percent); and Business and Repair Services (15,655 jobs, or 4.91 percent).

The Rest of the Bay Area

For residents of the rest of the Bay Area in 1950 the leading industrial employment sectors were Retail (70,887 jobs, or 10.34 percent); Construction (56,508 jobs, or 8.24 percent); Public Administration (50,751 jobs, or 7.40 percent); Agriculture (36,548 jobs, or 5.33 percent); and Banking and Credit, and Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (32,060 jobs, or 4.67 percent).

Between 1950 and 1970 the population in the rest of the Bay Area increased from 992,658 to 2,006,556, an increase of 105.27 percent. Employment grew even more rapidly, from 685,507 to 1,505,046, an increase of 119.55 percent. All industries except three grew in employment during the last two decades. The five industries with the greatest gains in number of jobs were Education (183,888 additional jobs) Retail (85,685), Hospitals and Health Services (65,470), Banking and Credit, and Finance, Insur-

ance and Real Estate (59,596), and Electrical Machinery Manufacturing (56,674), Electrical Machinery Manufacturing was also the fastest growing industry in the rest of the Bay Area with a remarkable 1,067.91 percent increase over the 1950 employment figure. The other most rapidly growing industries were Textiles Manufacturing (898.41 percent); Trucking and Warehousing (585.58 percent); Education (543.11 percent); and Mining (394.98 percent).

The only three industries to lose employment during this 20-year period were Agriculture (minus 10,843 jobs, or 29.66 percent); Railroads and Railroad Express (minus 7,210 jobs, or 46.60 percent); and Private Households (minus 530 jobs, or 2.69 percent).

These changes in employment produced a new ranking of industries by amount of employment in the rest of the Bay Area, but the largest industry in terms of employment remained Retail (156,572 jobs, or 10.39 percent); followed by Education (134,464 jobs, or 8.82 percent); Public Administration (97,176 jobs, or 6.45 percent); Hospitals and Health Services (92,265 jobs, or 6.12 percent); and Banking and Credit, and Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (91,656 jobs, or 6.08 percent).

Table XXII

Employment By Industry

Residents of San Francisco, 1950, 1960, 1970

INDUSTRY	1950		1960		1970	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
TOTAL EMPLOYED, 16+	330,616	100.00	331,156	100.00	318,311	100.00
Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	1,666	0.50	1,498	0.45	1,855	0.58
Mining	232	0.07	260	0.07	627	0.19
Construction	18,687	5.65	14,049	4.24	12,189	3.82
Manufacturing	55,864	16.89	54,467	16.44	37,341	11.73
Furniture, Lumber and Wood	2,974	0.89	2,319	0.70	1,174	0.36
Metal	7,374	2.23	6,771	2.04	3,781	1.18
Machinery except Electrical	3,078	0.93	3,023	0.91	1,865	0.58
Electrical Machinery	1,702	0.51	2,424	0.73	1,633	0.51
Transportation Equipment	5,679	1.71	6,100	1.84	3,570	1.12
Other Durables	3,114	0.94	2,391	0.72	2,887	0.90
Food and Kindred	10,170	3.07	10,619	3.20	4,793	1.50
Textiles, etc.	5,889	1.78	5,820	1.75	6,183	1.94
Printing and Publishing	8,203	2.48	8,983	2.71	5,988	1.88
Chemicals, etc.	2,237	0.67	1,826	0.55	1,138	0.35
Other Non-durables	4,822	1.45	4,191	1.26	4,239	1.35
Railroads and RR Express	6,505	1.96	4,234	1.27	2,575	0.80
Trucking and Warehousing	5,409	1.63	4,323	1.30	3,366	1.05
Other Transportation	16,354	4.94	15,801	4.77	14,947	4.69
Communications	6,317	1.91	5,975	1.80	7,301	2.29
Utilities and Sanitary	3,964	1.19	3,877	1.17	6,309	1.98
Wholesale Trade	21,516	6.50	17,392	5.25	15,477	4.86
Food, Bakery and Dairy Stores	10,195	3.08	6,943	2.09	6,285	1.97
Eating and Drinking Places	17,753	5.36	15,084	4.55	14,035	4.40

Table XXII Continued

	1950		1960		1970	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
General Merchandise Retailing					7,582	2.38
Motor Vehicle Retail and Gas Stations					3,137	0.98
Other Retail	34,684	10.49	28,445	8.58	18,306	5.75
Banking and Credit Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	26,994	8.16	30,276	9.14	13,351	4.19
Business and Repair Services	11,246	3.40	11,778	3.55	23,789	7.47
Private Households	7,984	2.41	7,856	2.37	15,655	4.91
Other Personal Services, Hotels, etc.	18,106	5.47	15,980	4.82	4,878	1.53
Entertainment and Recreation Services	4,744	1.43	3,781	1.14	15,468	4.85
Hospitals	15,441	4.67	12,326	3.72	3,872	1.21
Health Services except Hospitals					16,449	5.16
Schools, Government	5,366	1.62	8,495	2.56	7,244	2.27
Schools, Private	2,578	0.77	3,123	0.94	13,093	4.11
Other Education					4,125	1.29
Welfare, Religious and Non-Profit			5,960	1.79	1,834	0.57
Legal, Engineering and Professional Services	8,966	2.71	13,444	4.05	7,489	2.35
Public Administration	25,070	7.58	22,987	6.94	14,480	4.54
Industry Not Reported	5,065	1.53	22,801	6.88	25,312	7.95
Not Specific Manufactured Item	622	0.18				

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census

Table XXIII
Employment by Industry
Residents of Rest of Bay Area, 1950, 1960, 1970

	1950		1960		1970	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
INDUSTRY						
TOTAL EMPLOYED, 16+	685,507	100.00	1,045,804	100.00	1,505,046	100.00
Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	36,548	5.33	27,977	2.67	25,705	1.70
Mining	598	0.08	2,022	0.19	2,960	0.19
Construction	56,508	8.24	70,240	6.71	87,331	5.80
Manufacturing	142,422	20.77	251,307	24.03	323,501	21.49
Furniture, Lumber and Wood	5,959	0.86	8,552	0.81	6,882	0.45
Metal	21,057	3.07	47,976	4.58	52,900	3.51
Machinery except Electric	11,159	1.62	55,118	5.27	33,854	2.24
Electrical Machinery	5,307	0.77	30,140	2.88	61,981	4.11
Transportation Equipment	19,076	2.78	26,661	2.54	32,384	2.15
Other Durables	9,234	1.34	16,112	1.54	30,473	2.02
Food and Kindred	27,478	4.00	40,507	3.87	31,137	2.06
Textiles, etc.	4,106	0.59	4,499	0.43	40,995	2.72
Printing and Publishing	12,192	1.77	20,146	1.92	23,573	
Chemicals, etc.	8,922	1.30	12,996	1.24	13,299	0.88
Other Non-durables	17,224	2.51	23,501	2.24	31,973	2.12
Railroad and RR Express	15,468	2.25	11,701	1.11	8,258	0.56
Trucking and Warehousing	3,080	0.44	14,676	1.40	21,116	1.40
Other Transportation	17,910	2.61	23,823	2.27	42,385	2.81
Communications	12,216	1.78	16,959	1.62	29,185	1.93
Utilities and Sanitary	10,258	1.49	13,005	1.24	25,851	1.71
Wholesale Trade	30,140	4.39	37,502	3.58	68,699	4.56
Food, Bakery and Dairy Stores	21,926	3.19	24,832	2.37	33,106	2.19
Eating and Drinking Places	23,175	3.38	27,587	2.63	46,862	3.11

Table XXIII Continued

	1950		1960		1970	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
General Merchandise						
Retailing					39,353	2.61
Motor Vehicle Retail						
and Gas Stations					33,584	2.23
Other Retail	70,887	10.34	98,023	9.37	83,635	5.55
Banking and Credit					29,377	1.95
Finance, Insurance						
and Real Estate	32,060	4.67	54,588	5.21	62,279	4.13
Business and Repair						
Services	21,719	3.16	35,762	3.41	64,475	4.28
Private Households	19,617	2.86	28,367	2.71	19,087	1.26
Other Personal Services,						
Hotels, etc.	23,792	3.47	27,844	2.66	41,771	2.77
Entertainment and						
Recreation Services	8,066	1.17	9,973	0.95	14,407	0.95
Hospitals	26,795	3.90	28,224	2.69	54,022	3.58
Health Services						
except Hospitals					38,243	2.54
Schools, Government	25,349	3.69	34,108	3.26	100,275	6.66
Schools, Private	8,509	1.24	15,316	1.46	26,991	1.79
Other Education					7,198	0.47
Welfare, Religious and						
Non-Profit			13,156	1.25	23,573	1.56
Legal, Engineering and						
Professional Services	14,143	2.06	40,264	3.85	54,101	3.59
Public Administration	50,751	7.40	67,125	6.41	97,176	6.45
Industry Not Reported	6,938	0.93	47,421	4.53		
Not Specific Manufac-						
tured Item	708	0.10				

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census

Table XXIV

Changes in Employment by Industry

Residents of San Francisco, 1950-1960, 1960-1970, 1950-1970

INDUSTRY	1950-1960 Change		1960-1970 Change		1950-1970 Change	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
TOTAL EMPLOYED, 16+	540	0.16	-12,845	-3.87	-12,305	-3.72
Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	-168	-10.08	357	23.83	189	11.34
Mining	28	12.06	367	141.15	395	170.25
Construction	-4,638	-24.81	-1,860	-13.22	-6,498	-34.76
Manufacturing	-1,397	-2.50	-17,126	-31.44	-18,523	-33.15
Furniture, Lumber and Wood	-655	-22.02	-1,145	-49.38	-1,800	-60.53
Metal	-603	-8.18	-2,990	-41.16	-3,593	48.72
Machinery except Electric	-55	-1.78	-1,158	-38.32	-1,213	-39.42
Electrical Machinery	722	42.42	-791	-32.64	-69	-4.07
Transportation Equipment	421	7.41	-2,530	-41.48	-2,109	-37.13
Other Durables	-723	-23.21	496	20.74	-227	-7.30
Food and Kindred	449	4.41	-5,906	-55.61	-5,377	-52.87
Textiles, etc.	-69	-1.17	363	6.23	294	4.99
Printing and Publishing	780	9.50	-2,995	-33.34	-2,215	-27.00
Chemicals, etc.	-411	-18.36	-688	-37.69	-1,099	-49.14
Other Non-durables	-631	-13.08	48	1.14	-583	-12.10
Railroad and RR Express	-2,271	34.91	-1,659	-22.14	-3,930	-60.04
Trucking and Warehousing	-1,086	-20.08	-957	-22.14	-2,403	-44.43
Other Transportation	-553	-3.38	-854	-5.40	-1,407	-8.60
Communications	-342	-5.41	1,326	22.19	984	15.57
Utilities and Sanitary	-87	-2.19	2,432	-3.72	2,345	59.15
Wholesale Trade	-4,124	-19.16	-1,915	-11.01	-6,039	-28.06
Food, Bakery and Dairy Stores	-3,252	-31.89	-658	-9.47	-3,910	-38.35
Eating and Drinking Places	-2,669	15.03	-1,049	-6.95	-3,718	-20.94

Table XXIV Continued

	1950-1960 Change		1960-1970 Change		1950-1970 Change	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
General Merchandise Retailing						
Motor Vehicle Retail and Gas Stations						
Other Retail	-6,239	-17.98	580	2.03	-5,659	16.31
Banking and Credit Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	3,282	12.15	6,864	22.67	10,146	37.58
Business and Repair Services	532	4.73	3,877	32.91	4,409	39.20
Private Households	-128	-1.60	-2,978	-37.90	-3,106	-38.89
Other Personal Services, Hotels, etc.	-2,126	-11.74	-512	-3.20	-2,638	-14.57
Entertainment and Recreation Services	-963	-20.30	91	2.40	-872	-18.38
Hospitals	-3,115	-20.17	11,367	92.21	8,252	53.44
Health Services except Hospitals						
Schools, Government	11,618	146.24	19,052	163.98	30,670	386.07
Schools, Private						
Other Education						
Welfare, Religious and Non-Profit			1,529	25.65		
Legal, Engineering and Professional Services	4,478	49.94	1,036	7.70	5,514	61.49
Public Administration	-2,083	8.30	2,325	10.11	242	0.96
Industry Not Reported						
Not Specific Manufactured Item						

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census

Table XXV

Changes in Employment by Industry

Residents of Rest of Bay Area, 1950-1960, 1960-1970, 1950-1970

INDUSTRY	1950-1960 Change		1960-1970 Change		1950-1970 Change	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
TOTAL EMPLOYED, 16+	360,297	52.55	459,242	43.91	819,539	119.55
Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	-8,571	-23.44	-2,272	-8.12	-10,843	-29.61
Mining	1,424	238.12	938	46.38	2,362	394.98
Construction	13,732	24.30	17,091	24.33	30,823	54.54
Manufacturing	108,885	76.45	72,194	28.72	181,079	127.14
Furniture, Lumber and Wood	2,593	43.51	-1,670	-19.52	923	15.48
Metal	26,919	127.83	4,924	10.26	31,843	151.22
Machinery except Electric	43,959	393.93	21,264	38.57	22,695	203.37
Electrical Machinery	24,833	467.92	31,841	105.64	56,674	1067.91
Transportation Equipment	7,585	39.76	5,723	21.46	13,308	69.76
Other Durables	6,878	74.48	14,361	89.13	21,239	230.00
Food and Kindred	13,029	47.41	-9,370	-23.12	3,659	13.31
Textiles, etc.	393	9.57	36,496	811.20	36,889	898.41
Printing and Publishing	7,954	65.23	3,427	17.01	11,381	93.34
Chemicals, etc.	4,074	45.66	303	2.33	4,377	49.05
Other Non-durables	6,277	36.44	8,472	36.04	14,749	85.63
Railroad and RR Express	-3,767	-24.35	-3,443	-29.42	-7,210	-46.60
Trucking and Warehousing	11,596	376.49	6,440	43.88	18,036	585.58
Other Transportation	5,913	33.01	18,562	77.91	24,475	136.65
Communications	4,743	38.82	12,226	72.09	16,969	138.90
Utilities and Sanitary	2,747	26.77	12,846	98.77	15,593	152.00
Wholesale Trade	7,362	24.42	31,197	83.18	38,559	127.93
Food, Bakery and Dairy Stores	2,906	13.25	8,274	33.31	11,180	50.98
Eating and Drinking Places	4,412	19.03	19,275	69.86	23,687	102.20

Table XXV Continued

	1950-1960 Change		1960-1970 Change		1950-1970 Change	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
General Merchandise Retailing						
Motor Vehicle Retail and Gas Stations						
Other Retail	27,136	38.28	58,549	59.72	85,685	120.87
Banking and Credit Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	22,528	70.26	37,068	67.90	59,596	185.88
Business and Repair Services	14,043	64.65	28,713	80.28	42,756	196.85
Private Households	8,750	44.60	-9,280	-32.71	-530	-2.69
Other Personal Services, Hotels, etc.	4,052	17.03	13,927	50.01	17,979	75.56
Entertainment and Recreation Services	1,907	23.64	4,434	44.46	6,341	78.61
Hospitals	1,429	5.33	64,041	226.90	65,470	244.33
Health Services except Hospitals						
Schools, Government	49,424	145.97	134,464	272.06	183,888	543.11
Schools, Private						
Other Education						
Welfare, Religious and Non-Profit			10,417	79.18		
Legal, Engineering and Professional Services	26,121	184.69	13,837	34.36	39,958	282.52
Public Administration	16,374	32.26	30,051	44.76	46,425	91.47

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census

COMPUTING PATTERNS

Not all San Franciscans in the labor force work in San Francisco. The 1970 U.S. Census Journey-to-Work data give residence and workplace for selected major occupational and industrial groups in the San Francisco-Oakland SMSA. However, the accuracy of these data is questionable because the total number of employees, including the non-reporting category, does not correspond to other sources, including the 1970 Census of Population. Some of this discrepancy may be due to confused reporting of multiple job holders, but a substantial amount of the discrepancy is unexplained. Despite this qualification, the Census Journey-to-Work data are the best, and in fact the only, available source of commuting pattern information. Therefore, the figures must be used but should be regarded as estimates, indicative of relative proportions and trends in Bay Area commuting patterns.

According to the data presented in Tables XXVI, XXVII and XXVIII, of the 267,244 employed San Francisco residents, 91.07 percent (243,353 workers) work in San Francisco. The proportion of San Francisco residents leaving the city to find work varies among occupation and industry groups. The occupational group with the largest number of workers leaving the city is Professional Workers (5,255 employed outside San Francisco). Other groups with large numbers commuting out include Clerical (3,975), Service (3,461), and Craftsmen (2,355). These same occupational groups bring large numbers of non-San Francisco residents into the city to work: Professionals (34,823), Clerical (37,997), Service (9,738), and Craftsmen (21,784). When these figures are considered in conjunction with the fact that there are many unemployed San Francisco residents in these same occupational categories (namely Professional (2,916 unemployed), Clerical (4,297 unemployed), and Craftsmen (2,501 unemployed)), it is clear that there would be enough jobs in San Francisco for San Francisco residents in these categories were it not for the commuting patterns between the different counties. In fact, the figures show that this is the case for all occupation and industry categories.

Percentages of city residents among San Francisco employees vary by industry, occupational group and income level. Higher-paying occupations (such as Craftsmen) show higher proportions of non-city residents than the lower-paying occupations (such as Clerical). Table XXIX shows median earnings of workers according to residence and workplace. The median income in 1969 for all workers living and working in the SMSA was \$7,240. The highest median income by county of residence for all workers in

the SMSA was \$8,496 for Marin County residents. The lowest median income by county of residence was \$6,358 for San Francisco residents.

The lowest income earned by San Francisco residents was \$6,220, earned by those who worked in the city. In addition, San Franciscans working in the city earned less than the residents of any other county working in the city. The highest median income for employment in San Francisco, \$11,430, was earned by Contra Costa residents. The group with the highest median income was Marin County residents working in Contra Costa County, \$12,386, and the lowest median income was earned by Marin County residents working in Marin County, \$6,185. San Francisco residents working in the city had the second lowest median income, earning only \$6,220, substantially less than the median income of residents of any other county commuting to San Francisco.

Table XXVI
San Francisco Residents
by Place of Work, 1970

	Working in San Francisco	Percent	Working in Rest of SMSA	Percent
TOTAL EMPLOYED	243,353	91.07	23,891	8.93
<u>By Occupation</u>				
Professional	40,635	88.55	5,255	11.45
Managers and Administration	20,262	90.27	2,186	9.73
Sales	17,769	92.09	1,528	7.91
Clerical	77,006	95.10	3,975	4.90
Craftsmen	18,934	86.18	3,038	13.82
Operatives	16,564	87.56	2,355	12.44
Transportation Operatives	6,879	90.90	689	9.10
Laborers excluding Farm	7,592	85.22	1,317	14.78
Farm	230	72.56	87	27.44
Service including Private Household	37,482	91.55	3,461	8.45
<u>By Industry</u>				
Construction	8,586	89.40	1,019	10.60
Manufacturing	25,964	85.56	4,385	14.44
Transportation, Communi- cations and Utilities	24,195	83.82	4,671	16.18
Wholesale and Retail Trade	50,034	90.63	5,173	9.37
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	32,560	97.24	926	2.76
Business and Repair Services	12,104	94.62	689	5.38
Personal Services	15,695	95.20	792	4.80
Professional Services	49,987	92.39	4,123	7.61
Public Administration	19,863	92.29	1,661	7.71
All Others	4,365	90.62	452	9.38

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census

Table XXVII
 Workers Employed in San Francisco
 by Place of Residence, 1970

	INSIDE SMSA		Residence Elsewhere in SMSA		Residence Outside SMSA	
	San Francisco Residence	Percent	Percent	Percent	SMSA	Percent
TOTAL EMPLOYED, 16+ years	243,353	60.04	141,892	35.00	20,059	4.94
<u>By Occupation</u>						
Professional	40,635	53.85	30,135	39.93	4,688	6.21
Managers and Administrators	20,262	43.98	22,319	48.45	3,485	7.56
Sales	17,769	54.37	12,534	38.35	2,373	7.26
Clerical	70,006	64.81	35,064	32.46	2,933	2.71
Craftsmen	18,934	46.50	18,653	45.81	3,131	7.68
Operatives	16,564	70.59	5,846	24.91	1,055	4.49
Transportation Operatives	6,879	53.07	5,163	39.83	920	7.09
Laborers excluding Farm	7,592	64.77	3,664	31.26	465	3.96
Farm	230	61.33	81	21.60	64	17.06
Service including Private Household	37,482	79.98	8,433	17.99	945	2.01
<u>By Industry</u>						
Construction	8,586	41.84	10,240	49.90	1,694	8.25
Manufacturing	25,964	50.28	21,966	42.54	3,705	7.17
Transportation, Communi- cations and Utilities	24,195	47.34	22,446	43.92	4,462	8.73
Wholesale and Retail Trade	50,034	63.53	25,470	32.34	3,243	4.11
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	32,560	59.86	19,643	36.11	2,185	4.17
Business and Repair Services	12,104	59.63	7,330	36.11	864	4.25
Personal Services	15,695	83.96	2,731	14.61	266	1.42
Professional Services	49,987	70.46	18,998	26.78	1,953	2.75
Public Administration	19,863	61.79	11,022	34.28	1,259	3.91
All Other	4,365	63.82	2,046	29.91	428	6.25

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census

Table XXVIII
SMSA Residents (Excluding San Franciscans)
by Place of Work, 1970

	Working in San Francisco	Percent	Working in Rest of SMSA	Percent
TOTAL EMPLOYED	141,892	17.99	646,541	82.01
<u>By Occupation</u>				
Professional	30,135	21.53	109,785	78.47
Managers and Administration	22,319	27.24	59,603	72.76
Sales	12,534	18.48	55,266	81.52
Clerical	35,064	20.43	136,557	79.57
Craftsmen	18,653	17.31	89,088	82.69
Operatives	5,846	9.07	58,570	90.93
Transportation Operatives	5,163	18.09	23,364	81.91
Laborers excluding Farm	3,664	11.70	27,649	88.30
Farm	81	2.24	3,530	97.76
Service including Private Household	8,433	9.21	83,129	90.79
<u>By Industry</u>				
Construction	10,240	19.02	36,545	80.98
Manufacturing	21,966	15.76	117,401	84.24
Transportation, Communications and Utilities	22,446	28.16	57,249	71.84
Wholesale and Retail Trade	25,470	15.00	144,287	85.00
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	19,643	35.21	36,136	64.79
Business and Repair Services	7,330	20.73	28,020	79.27
Personal Services	2,731	8.58	29,076	91.42
Professional Services	18,998	12.32	135,089	87.68
Public Administration	11,022	18.51	48,506	81.49
All Others	2,046	11.40	15,886	88.60

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census

Table XXIX
 Median Earnings by County of
 Residence and County of Work, SMSA, 1969

Working in:	Total SMSA	Alameda	Contra Costa	Marin	San Francisco	San Mateo
Living In:						
Total SMSA	\$7,240	\$7,246	\$7,340	\$6,308	\$7,225	\$7,410
Alameda	7,062	6,824	8,067	8,522	8,182	10,075
Contra Costa	8,231	9,406	7,194	6,580	11,430	11,883
Marin	8,496	11,572	12,386	6,185	11,074	11,464
San Francisco	6,358	8,411	8,829	7,845	6,220	7,684
San Mateo	7,982	10,430	9,816	8,630	9,444	7,047

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census

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